Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXIII. WELLESLEY, JULY, 1915. NO. 33.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Friday, June 11.
8.00, P. M. ..... Senior Play
Saturday, June 12.
3.00, P.M. ..... Garden Party
4.30, P.M. ..... Senior Dancing
7.15, P.M. ..... Step Singing
8.00, P.M. ..... Senior Play
Sunday, June 13.
11.00, A.M. ..... Baccalaureate Sermon
7.00, P.M. ..... Vespers
Monday, June 14.
7.30, P.M. ..... Musical Clubs Concert
8.00, P.M. ..... President's Reception
Tuesday, June 15.
11.00, A.M. ..... Commencement Exercises

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF WORK.

Bills for supplies, etc.	$122.89
War Children Xmas Belgian Relief	12.50
Belgian Relief	52.00
Belgian Flour Fund	60.00
German and French Faculty for special cases	50.00
National Red Cross	60.00
Associated Charities of New York, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans	40.00
New England Relief Ship	40.00
Mr. Van Dyke for Belgians in Holland	30.00
Collegiate Alumnæ for Poland, Palestine, Belgium, at home	61.73
*Poland	100.00
Belgium	40.00
Servia	75.00

*Remainder of gifts come from the gift of the class of 1915.

Home Charities:	
Boston	$25.00
Chicago	25.00
New York	25.00
New Orleans	25.00
Carolyn Rogers Hill for Orphan Relief in Paris	40.00

Signed, HELEN NICHOLS,
(per C. L.)

1784.12

GENERAL AID FAIR.

Don't forget the General Aid fair next fall! Make things for it during the summer.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The Department of Geology and Geography wishes to thank the many Alumnæ and friends of Wellesley College who have generously contributed toward the replacement of its equipment since the burning of College Hall. Among the many gifts, all of which are deeply appreciated, are two especially noteworthy mineral collections.

The first is the Horace I. Johnson Collection,—the gift of Mr. John Merton of Calumet, Michigan, through the courtesy of Miss M. Helen Merton and the Class of 1915. It is a noted systematic collection containing five thousand of the rarest and most beautiful mineral species, and valued at $11,000. To this collection Mr. Merton has added many rare and valuable specimens of copper from the Calumet and Hecla mines; copper shells, branching copper, copper conglomerate and melaphyr containing amygdaloidal deposits of copper.

The second collection is the Rev. David F. Pierce Collection. It is a systematic collection of minerals, and includes a complete and rare collection of building and ornamental stones and many precious and semi-precious minerals. This collection has not only furnished the department with a valuable reference collection of minerals, but has practically supplied an unusually fine working collection for students. It is the gift of Professor Frederick E. Pierce of Yale, Miss Mary E. Pierce, Wellesley, 1898, and Miss Anna H. Pierce, in memory of their father.

The department is also deeply grateful for the many other gifts of minerals, fossils, maps and books which have made possible the successful continuance of its work, and practically the replacement of its equipment.

THE NILES MEMORIAL FUND.

The friends and associates of the late Professor William H. Niles will be interested to know that although his scientific collections were destroyed in the College Hall fire, no portion of the Niles Memorial Fund has been expended. The entire amount received has been invested in such a way that on July 1, 1915, the value will be as follows: One $1,000 4 per cent. Telephone and Telegraph Bond and $203.27 deposited in the Savings Department of the Wellesley National Bank.

According to the printed circular the fund is to be applied "first, to establish and maintain, at Wellesley College, a much needed departmental library in geology and geography, to be known as the 'Niles Memorial Library;' and later, perhaps, should occasion warrant, to provide for lectureships and research at Wellesley College, according to the need of the times."

In consideration of the loss of the personal property of Professor Niles, it is much to be desired that the fund be increased in order that it may be a more suitable memorial to him. The fund will be turned over to the Trustees of Wellesley College on July 1, 1915, and will be manipulated by them on the recommendation of the President of the College and the Professors of Geology and Geography.

Professor William Harmon Niles was for twenty-six years connected with Wellesley College. During his service, at first as lecturer and afterward as head of the Department of Geology, Professor Niles was extraordinarily successful in stimulating the minds of students and in evoking their enthusiasm.

REPORT OF FUND FOR SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE.

From sale of candy	$30.00
Southern Club	50.00
Birches	1.84
Crofton district	3.95
Freeman	15.80
Lake	6.70
Maples	3.85
Noanett	8.00
Stone	25.05
Webb	5.00
Wilder	9.25
Wood	6.00
D. Hill's district	5.25
D. Kirkham's district	6.00
Unnamed district	5.48
Unnamed district	1.33
Members of Faculty	26.50
	$210.00

President Benedict writes, "Wellesley's interest and help has been a very great encouragement to us and the money sent has helped us to make up the desired sum. We completed the ten thousand that we were working for just at Commencement time and had a very nice time on Commencement day celebrating.

With much appreciation of your kind interest, I am

Sincerely yours,
Mary K. Benedict, President."

June 8, 1915. (Signed) Edith S. Tufts.

THE WELLESLEY AMBULANCE.

Preliminary Report—Ambulance No. 124 (Military No. 22091), Wellesley College. Attached Squad M, Section Z, with Seventh Army.

Professor Hart has received from A. Pratt Andrew, Esq., Inspector of the American Ambulances in Paris, the following report of the work of the Wellesley Ambulance, the money for which was contributed by Faculty, Alumnæ, students and one outside friend, Mrs. Towle of Andover, who gave the nucleus of two hundred and fifty dollars, which started the fund.

"The chassis arrived at le Havre in a consignment of several for the American Ambulance, was assembled on the dock by a squad of the volunteer drivers who had gone down from Paris for the purpose, and driven back in convoy. For a fortnight it was used in Neuilly for errand work, driving lessons and the like, having only wooden seats bolted to the frame. Then one of the new Kelsch bodies, the result—in its modified details of construction and equipment—of several months of observation in service, was mounted, and together with four other similar cars it was driven forty kilometers eastward to the American Hospital "B," Mrs. Whitney's installation in the old college at Juilly, Oise.

The cars reached Juilly on the first of April, 1915, and on all of the following day they received their equipment of spare tires and tubes, gasoline and oil reserves, tools, rations, and first-aid packages. The new section was organized under the leadership of Richard Lawrence, who had served in the North as squad director at Meville, near Arras, before taking charge of the Juilly section. The five new ambulances were placed in Squad M, under Dallas D. L. McGrew, who had been a squad director in the section then at Beauvais, and who is now the driver of the Wellesley car. The other five-car squad, F, was organized of men, who were already in the Juilly unit and Lovering Hill, who had been at Meville with Lawrence, was put in charge. With few exceptions, all of the fourteen men in the section were Harvard men.

The section left Juilly on the morning of April 3, and proceeded, always following the French military road-law of convoy, up the Marne valley, through Meaux, Vitry, Chalous, Bar-le-duc (where a stop was made for the night), Domremy, where Jeanne d'Arc saw her visions, Gondrecoart, Neufchateau and Contrexeville to Vittel, the watering place in which the headquarters of the director of automobile service for the East has been established.

There the car was housed in a garage and the men lodged in a hotel. The following day No. 124 saw its first real service, taking part in the evacuation of a train-load of wounded to the hospital that has been established in the Vittel Casino. The ten ambulances carried fifty-three men from the train to the hospital and were all housed again in the garage fifty-five minutes after they had left it. The quietness and despatch with which this task was accomplished made a favorable impression on the military authorities and three days later, on Thursday, the section was sent on to the motor headquarters of the Vosges army, where it waited until Sunday before proceeding to its present station

(Continued on page 6)

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PUBLISHED weekly during the college year by a board of students of Wellesley College. Subscriptions, one dollar and fifty cents, in advance. Single copies, weekly number, ten cents; magazine number, fifteen cents. All literary contributions should be addressed to Miss Miriam Vedder. All business communications should be sent to "COLLEGE NEWS Office," Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. Subscriptions should be sent to Miss Adele Martin, Wellesley College. All Alumnæ news should be sent to Miss Elizabeth W. Manwaring, Cazenove Hall, Wellesley, Mass.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A LETTER TO WELLESLEY FROM MISS BALCH.

Amsterdam,
May 17, 1915.

The day when you were giving me a parting greeting seems much more than a month ago. I fully expected to be back in America on the very day on which I am writing here in Holland. As I cannot report in person I will do as well as I can in writing.

And first: the Congress has been a great success, something that everyone who took part in it must feel to have been worth all that it cost and more.

Secondly: we all see that it is only a small part of a great piece of work, of long, serious, enthusiastic effort, in every country and right along, to create and make more general the state of mind which Miss Addams in her presidential address described as "that spiritual internationalism which surrounds and completes our national life as our national life itself surrounds and completes our family life." This state of mind does not desire to see one's own people profit at the expense of other peoples, and replaces racial prejudices and national jealousies by good-will and mutual understanding. This attitude will express itself in opposition to armaments by land or sea, and in a patient willingness to wait for the righting of wrongs by peaceful and just methods.

The whole experience of attending the Congress has been an interesting one. Sunny weather and a boat steadied by a heavy load of grain made it possible for the forty-two American delegates on board the Noordam to meet to study and deliberate together during all the voyage. Mr. Louis Lockner, the organizer of a federation of students of all nationalities, and Secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, who had come with Miss Jane Addams to give secretarial and other help, first gave us a little course of lectures on Peace questions, and after these we set seriously about the consideration of the preliminary program submitted to us by the Committee at The Hague, who were arranging the Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who were with us, Miss Brekhinridge, once of Wellesley, now of Hull House and the University of Chicago, Miss Grace Abbott, Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, Mrs. Louis F. Post of Washington and others beside Miss Addams herself were active in the often eager and long debates. Some days we met morning, afternoon and evening in order to push the business through. We added considerably to the program sent us and always in a constructive sense.

We recommended the so-called "Wisconsin Plan" for continuous mediation without waiting for the belligerents to stop fighting. This plan, originated by a Miss Wales, an instructor in the English Department at the University of Wisconsin, was officially endorsed and recommended to Congress by the Wisconsin State Legislature and was also adopted by the Emergency Federation of Race Societies held in Chicago in March and everywhere excites the greatest interest.

When we reached The Hague—to anticipate a little,—a preliminary program and rules of order had been adopted such that it promised to be very difficult to get in any new matter. We felt that this program was rather flat and timid, with too much of generalities and too much stress on suffrage, and we felt that it would be a great disappointment if we did not get the Congress to adopt some of the planks that we had elaborated with such care. We were therefore very happy (and most of all, Miss Wales herself, who was with us) to succeed in getting adopted the following resolution embodying her plan.

"4. Continuous Mediation.

"This International Congress of Women resolves to ask the neutral countries to take immediate steps to create a conference of neutral nations which shall without delay offer continuous mediation. The Conference shall invite suggestions for settlement from each of the belligerent nations and in any case shall submit to all of them simultaneously, reasonable proposals as a basis of peace."

Another of our planks was one aimed at so-called "peaceful penetration:"

"b. Inasmuch as the investment by capitalists of one country in the resources of another and the claims arising therefrom are a fertile source of international complications, this International Congress of Women urges the widest possible acceptance of the principle that such investments shall be made at the risk of the investor, without claim to the official protection of his government."

Another plank, aimed at internationalizing the control of the seas, read as follows in our version:

"This Congress further recommends the abolition of all preferential tariffs and the neutralization of the seas and of such maritime trade routes as the Panama Canal, the British Channel, the Dardanelles, the Suez and Kiel Canals, the Straits of Gibraltar, and so forth."

This resolution we succeeded in inserting in the final program only in the somewhat emasculated form that follows:

"a. The International Congress of Women urges that in all countries there shall be liberty of commerce, that the seas shall be free and the trade routes open on equal terms to the shipping of all nations."

Another of our planks that modified the original draft was that on Education for the Promotion of Peace. Just by sheer pressure on the time of the Congress it was impracticable to urge this amendment, and the version adopted remained as follows:

"V. The Education of Children.

16. This International Congress of Women urges the necessity of so directing the education of children that their thoughts and desires may be directed towards the ideal of constructive peace."

We had just succeeded in working out our proposals by the time we sighted land, and it was well that we had done so, for though we were on the Noordam for five days longer we were hardly placid enough to work to advantage. The first excitement was being stopped one evening under the menace of a little machine gun, trained full upon us by a boat alongside, while two German stowaways were taken off and searched and carried away. If the proceeding had been staged for dramatic purposes it could not have been more effective. One prisoner, with a rope about him to prevent his escaping or falling overboard, shouted "Hoch der Kaiser! Deutschland über Alles!" before going over the ship's side and down the swinging ladder; then an English officer followed with a big package of important looking papers. The two prisoners, holding their hands up, were searched in front of that ever pointing little gun; very decent looking men they were. Then they went below and we were glad to see blankets and what appeared to be two cups of hot coffee supplied to them. All this took place on the deck of the little vessel just below us as we hung over the ship's rail, and lighted by the various lanterns of the boats. Every now and then out of the darkness a new vessel would draw up to us; at one time five lay alongside. Then all in silence they faded off again.

At last we were allowed to proceed, but not for long. Next morning, not far from Dover, we were stopped again, and there at anchor in the Downs we were held motionless for four mortal days, almost like prisoners of war. We chafed and fretted and telegraphed and brought to bear all the influence that we could command—and Miss Addams and Miss Breckinridge could command a great deal—but there we stuck, not allowed to land nor to have anyone come aboard to us, and for all of one day—Sunday—with no chance even to send or receive a message. The ship's wireless even was dismantled. We did, however, now get newspapers with the first news of the war that we had had since leaving New York. . . . . .

The old song says "All in the Downs our fleet was moored," and so it was, and so were we and many others. Around us were vessels of every sort, Norwegian, Greek, Spanish and plain "United States," all with immense flags painted on their sides. Dispatch boats, torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers rushed past, often five in a string; a silver glistening dirigible like a great fish in the air was visible all one lovely afternoon, probably scouting for submarines. Once we saw vessels firing, probably shooting mines. In shore gleamed the white and green of the chalk cliffs, and a cosy old windmill turned its leisurely arms.

It was pretty, it was interesting; but as the days slipped by and the date of the Congress drew near and people talked of possible weeks of delay, it grew harder and harder to bear. At last, twenty minutes after getting a telegram from Ambassador Page, a personal friend of Miss Addams, saying that he could do nothing to help us, we were released as mysteriously as we had been stopped; and by the next afternoon, Tuesday, we were landing in Rotterdam. The first session of the Congress was scheduled for eight that evening, at The Hague. We got through the formalities of passports and customs, took train to the capital city (only half an hour away), were assigned to hotels by a friendly Dutch committee of hospitality, washed and dined (more or less) and were on the spot in time, after all.

Not so the English delegation, one hundred and eighty of them, a notable group of women, many of them highly distinguished. The government had

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granted passports to only twenty of them, and in the end not one of these could leave England, all traffic with Holland having been stopped for the time. Happily two of the English women, Miss Macmillan and Miss Courtney, had already gone to The Hague earlier, and they did yeoman service throughout the Congress. From France no woman could or would come, from Russia and Servia none, and Japan quite naturally none. From the other great belligerent nations on the other side Germany sent a splendid contingent of twenty-eight, Austria six, and Hungary ten, forty-four in all. From Belgium five women came a day after the Congress had opened. They were given an ovation and one of the German members of the presiding committee moved that they all be invited to a seat on the platform, and this was done. Among the neutral nations the Dutch were naturally most largely represented with about eleven hundred. The next largest group was the Americans with nearly fifty, for some had gone over earlier than Miss Addams' party on the Noordam. Norway, Sweden and Denmark were well represented with respectively twelve, sixteen and six each.

The Congress was too large for any of the rooms at the Peace Palace or even for the famous Ridderzaal, where the Queen opens Parliament, and met in a great hall in a park. In general the mornings were given to business and the evenings to public addresses, while it was planned to leave the afternoons free for committee meetings and, for those not so occupied, for seeing sights and making acquaintance. One afternoon most of us were so lucky as to see the famous fields of tulips. But there proved to be much to do and in spite of making very good progress at each meeting we had to add two extra business sessions. Of course everything took much longer from having to be translated, generally twice.

What stands out most strongly among all my impressions of those strained and thrilling days is the sense of the wonder of the beautiful spirit of the brave, self-controlled women who dared ridicule and every sort of opposition and difficulty to come and express their passionate human sympathy, not inconsistent with patriotism, but including and transcending it. Not one clash or even danger of a clash over national differences occurred. On every hand was the same thrilling sense of the growth of a new moral spirit and emotion, growing under all this conflict as the roots of the winter wheat grow under the drifts and storms.

The program and rules of order agreed to shut out, from the first, all discusssion of national responsibility for the present war and of the conduct of it, and also all discussion of the rules under which war shall in future be carried on. We met on the common ground beyond such disputes, the ground of preparation for permanent peace.

Because there were no clashes along national lines it must not be thought that the Congress was stagnantly placid. There were most vigorous differences of opinion over resolutions and some energetic misunderstandings, for which differences of language and parliamentary usage gave every opportunity. One's every faculty was on the stretch hour after hour, and afterwards we wondered why we felt so exhausted.

The two fundamental planks of the Congress, adherence to which was a condition of membership, were:

a. That international disputes should be settled by pacific means;

b. That the parliamentary franchise should be extended to women.

This meant a very substantial unity of opinion which greatly facilitated the discussions and I think that this is perhaps a sufficient justification of the policy which has been criticized, not only in Boston but in some of the Southern states, of making this Congress a suffrage as well as a peace meeting. Some of those present at the Congress—some of the Dutch ladies especially, many of whom naturally are conservative, and many of us Americans also, felt that the suffrage element was overstressed on the Resolutions; but after all, it was the question of peace that out and out dominated the discussions and focussed purpose and interest. Yet though suffrage was hardly discussed, I hear that many Dutch ladies who were opposed to suffrage came away from the Congress meetings convinced that for women to do anything effective for Peace they must have a voice in public affaiers.

I have spoken of the impression made on us by the friendliness of the women from the warring countries. Perhaps the next most powerful impressions were, first, the closer sense of the tragic horror of the war, of which some of the women bore the imprint in their very faces, not to speak of what they said; and, secondly, the sense of the fear of the women of the neutral countries lest they too be dragged into the pit where the other nations are struggling. It was pitiful. The women who have the vote (that is, the Norwegian and Danish, for the Finnish could not get to The Hague) showed an additional timidity,—the timidity of those who are in a critical and delicate situation, and who, being themselves jointly responsible, have to take every step with the greatest care.

Nevertheless the Congress did take very advanced ground. Of course it advocated disarmament and no private profits from munitions. It laid down five principles which it conceives to be necessary to a lasting peace. This part of the resolutions is so important and so interesting that I give it in full:

"General Disarmament.

The International Congress of Women, advocating universal disarmament and realizing that it can only be secured by international agreement, urges, as a step to this end, that all countries should, by such an international agreement, take over the manufacture of arms and munitions of war and should control all international traffic in the same. It sees in the private profits accruing from the great armament factories a powerful hindrance to the abolition of war."

"Action Towards Peace.

The Peace Settlement.

This International Congress of Women of different nations, classes, creeds and parties, is united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country or laboring under the burden of war.

Since the mass of the people in each of the countries now at war believe themselves to be fighting not as aggressors, but in self-defence and for their national existence, there can be no irreconcilable differences between them, and their common ideals afford a basis upon which a magnanimous and honourable peace might be established. The Congress therefore urges the Governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed, and to begin peace negotiations. It demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent and therefore based on principles of

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justice, including those laid down in the resolutions adopted by this Congress, namely:

1. That no territory should be transferred without the consent of the men and women in it, and that the right of conquest should not be recognized.
2. That autonomy and a democratic parliament should not be refused to any people.
3. That the Governments of all nations should come to an agreement to refer future international disputes to arbitration or conciliation and to bring social, moral and economic pressure to bear upon any country which resorts to arms.
4. That foreign politics should be subject to democratic control.
5. That women should be granted equal political rights with men."

Not content with this, we formulated our ideas of how international organization should be planned, in a general way. These provisions, too, must be quoted in full to be intelligible:

"International Co-operation.

Third Hague Conference.

This International Congress of Women urges that a third Hague Conference be convened immediately after the war."

"International Organization.

This International Congress of Women urges that the organization of the Society of Nations should be further developed on the basis of a constructive peace, and that it should include:

a. As a development of The Hague Court of Arbitration, a permanent International Court of Justice to settle questions or differences of a justifiable character, such as arise on the interpretation of treaty rights or of the law of nations.

b. As a development of the constructive work of The Hague Conference, a permanent International Conference holding regular meetings in which women should take part, to deal not with the rules of warfare but with practical proposals for further International Co-operation among the States. This Conference should be so constituted that it could formulate and enforce those principles of justice, equity and good-will in accordance with which the struggles of subject communities could be more fully recognized and the interests and rights not only of the great Powers and small nations, but also those of weaker countries and primitive peoples, gradually adjusted under an enlightened international public opinion.

This International Conference shall appoint a permanent Council of Conciliation and Investigation for the settlement of international differences arising from economic competition, expanding commerce, increasing population, and changes in social and political standards."

The evening sessions were in general less interesting to me than the business sessions. We had, however, two pieces of really eloquent oratory, one from Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, one from Madame Schwimmer. Miss Addams, who had managed the most difficult meetings in a most wonderful way, bringing harmony out of chaos by the white magic that she knows how to command, gave her presidential address the last evening. There was no oratory, no self-consciousness; every syllable could be heard, yet there was no sense of effort,—her voice seemed as sweet and low and rich as in common talk. Yet every one was, I think, lifted wholly out of herself. It was serene and comforting, yet challenging and moving—a worthy close to what has been to so many perhaps the greatest experience of their lives.

I heard to-night that one of those who attended the Congress was a young Dutch lady recently married to a German officer. He has been at the front for some months; now since her return from The Hague, comes news of his death (with that of 53,000 others) before Ypres. She cannot rejoice in his Heldentolt, as do his German relatives. She is heartbroken, and the only thing that gives her any comfort and sustains her is what she found at the Congress meetings.

One of the most warmly debated questions at the last extra session after Miss Addams' speech, was Madame Schwimmer's proposal to send delegates to the different national capitals, both belligerent and neutral, to carry to them personally, the resolutions voted by the Congress. It was decided to do this, and Miss Addams and one delegation have just returned from most interesting and promising interviews with Sir Edward Grey and Asquith. They start day after to-morrow for Germany, where arrangements are made for very important interviews as to which I have to be discreet as yet. After this they hope to go to Vienna, Berne, Rome, Paris, Havre (the present Belgium capital) and possibly Madrid.

I was slated to go with others to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania, and I was very happy when President Pendleton cabled to me that it would do for me to stay on for this.

Some of us made some preliminary calls on certain of the foreign ministers at The Hague, last Monday, and some of the things that were said to us were very illuminating and interesting. For instance, one of them, while thinking we were noble, and all that sort of thing, greatly deprecated all general peace talk, as it lessens the zeal for fighting in time of war. Futile as talk seems, the way that it is dreaded shows that it does have its effect. Ideas seem so unreal and so powerless in the face of the vast physical force massed to-day for military ends; it is easy to forget that it is only ideas that created that force and that keep it in action. Once war is disbelieved in, the force melts into nothingness.

Another interesting thing said to us by one of the foreign ministers at The Hague was that the most important thing that we could possibly do was to educate children away from militarism. I commend this to the consideration of those planning to teach.

It has, in fact, been a surprise to me to see how much this innocent unofficial gathering has been regarded. I imagined that it was likely to be simply ignored. On the contrary it gives considerable uneasiness, and I believe also considerable comfort to various belligerent governments, and the great news agencies find it worth while to invent various false reports. German papers report that it broke up in a row. English papers say it was captured by the Germans and used to promote their ends. It is insinuated that people were paid to come, etc. The more bellicose English papers have been as disagreeable as they could be about what they call the "Peacettes." We hear that in Germany those who dare to come will be boycotted by other women, but I do not believe that will prove to amount to much.

In America, especially in states where suffrage is a campaign issue, I suppose it will not be surprising if the suffrage aspect of the Congress, subordinate as it was, were made the most of, and if the Congress were misrepresented on that account. But it may be that I am too pessimistic and that it will get more favorable publicity and more adequate than I fear. Most of the regular line of reporters at the meetings were merely on the qui vive for quarrels and found the whole thing very dull without them. It was astonishing what microscopic points could be worked up into more or less serious "incidents."

One of the interesting sides of the coming over has been the opportunity to hear more about how things are going. I have been seeing Dr. Hedger, once a Wellesley student, who has just returned from six months of fighting typhoid in Belgium. She talks very quietly but it is a bad, bad business. The poor Belgians are so hoping that the Germans may leave the country peacefully as the result of an agreement and not be forced back fighting over the ground again. But the most interesting thing of all is the stories of anti-war feeling among the soldiers, themselves; people tell of German soldiers saying as they leave home, "I may be shot myself but I will not shoot anyone." Many are said to commit suicide to avoid having to kill. I have been reading extracts from the most extraordinary and moving outpourings in German letters from a soldier in the trenches, expressing his horror at the barbarity of what he is involved in, and his ironic contempt of the attempt to represent it as ideal and heroic. Our delegates who came across Germany would be taken into safe corners by conductors and other people who would whisper to them, begging them to "make peace."

On the other hand one hears of the extraordinary exalté patriotism, of champagne suppers given to celebrate the heroic death of a son, and parents printing in the papers "I have the happiness to announce the death of a third son killed in fighting for his country." It is to me so inexpressibly pitiful, so courageous, in a sense noble, but so horribly distorted and so unnecessary.

One thing that interested me very much was a German society that has been started in Berlin, Bund Neues Vaterland, to cultivate the new humane spirit which is the highest type of patriotism. It is encouraging, too, to find the German press beginning to put out anti-militarist literature, at least some of it.

The Dutch bookstores and toy shops are an interesting study. There is a profusion of war toys and and war books, but with the latter, a great many anti-war books and cartoons. Some of the latter, terrible as they are, I will bring home with me.

(Concluded on page 6.)

A Veritable "Catalogue of Sweets"

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PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

THE PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS ADJOURNS.

On Monday, June 7, the Parliament of Fools convened for the last time this year. Although many of its members were attending final sessions elsewhere, as will be shown by the results of said sessions, a great deal of business was transacted. A bill which will go a long way toward making Wellesley the College of our dreams was long under discussion. It provided:

I. That a fountain be placed on the roof of our Administration Building to add to its natural beauty and to substitute artistically the use to which at present the fire hose is often put.

II. That the construction of a lofty tower, commanding a bird's-eye view of the entire campus in the court before the new building, be suggested to any prospective benefactors of Wellesley. Such an edifice would serve a triple purpose.

a. First, if it were connected by strong cables to the new building, it would prevent the impending danger of the latter's tobogganing pell-mell to the bottom of College Hall Hill.

b. Second, it would furnish another rendezvous for Juniors at Ivy Planting.

c. Thirdly, it would prevent the demolishing of fences and trees, by furnishing a secure perch for newspaper reporters and photographers.

III. That during the summer the whim of Dame Fashion be anticipated and the board walks widened for the fast approaching hoop-skirts; and that the architects for the new building be apprized of their coming, so that doors and closets may be constructed accordingly.

Squeeza Nickel introduced a bill before the duncial assembly, which if accepted will save the College thousands of dollars annually. The provisions of this financial document were:

I. That in the future the College secure for the use of the Faculty red ink by the carload and blue pencils by the ton.

II. That before the athletic season opens next spring, the College invest in several bales of physicians' cotton and a few gross of crutches and canes.

III. That in the interests of the "Redeem the Dump" movement, the College institute a zoological garden upon this unsightly site. Such a garden would provide eggs for regulation breakfasts, and in a few years prove such a great saving that its proceeds alone would pay for the proposed botanical garden.

Another bill, providing that the following recommendations be posted on each class bulletin board, was introduced by Practice W. Y. Preach.

I. Students are recommended not to pack trunk keys or tickets in the extreme bottom of their trunks; it is also advisable to leave out sufficient clothing for the homeward journey. These additional articles inconveniently enhance the valuation which by the new Interstate Commerce Law must be placed upon baggage. It is also advisable to secure money from the bank at least five minutes before train time as the B. and A. is a strong believer in suffrage and waits for no woman.

II. Since most railway coaches are made only of frail steel, students are requested for the convenience of other passengers not to raise the roof on the way home. Open cars even from "Siegfried" to Wellesley are extremely frigid at this season.

III. In the interests of health, students who are planning to carry more than sixteen-hours work next winter are solicitously urged to make up only four courses during the summer months. A great number of extra examinations in the fall is extremely injurious not only to the health but to the dispositions of the Faculty.

The last bill was put to a vote and unanimously accepted by the Parliament. The other two were deemed to require the most serious consideration and were, therefore, laid on the table for the summer. There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
IMA DUNCE, Recording Secretary.

SUMMER WANT ADDS!

FOR SALE: Cheap. A Panama hat, almost new. Has become too small for the owner as she approaches Sophomorehood. 1918.

WANTED: By a village member of 1917. A string to keep on my Hazard Hall room for next year.

WANTED: An experienced and competent gardener. Must be able to stand the strain of over work. To spray Our class tree during the summer months. 1918.

NOTICE TO SENIORS: Especially to those majoring in Education. One application of our famous Creasing Cream is guaranteed to produce enough wrinkles to make any woman of twenty-two appear ten years older. For sale by all druggists. We also sell effective steel-rimmed spectacles and the Perfect Pompadour Powder, which instantly silvers any shade of hair. Write for our booklet of pictures and testimonials. Hundreds of teachers attribute their immediate success to us.

WANTED: A position as governess in a wealthy family intending to visit the exposition this summer. Must be only one child, healthy and with a good disposition. Applicant would prefer to tutor the child in dominoes and similar accomplishments. All expenses must be paid. Only reasonable salary expected. 1916.

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South Natick, Mass.
One mile from Wellesley College.
BREAKFAST from 8 to 9. LUNCH 1 to 2.
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CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 4)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague is such a charming city, so highly civilized, so tidy, so clean, so safe, so pleasant, so pretty. Man has done wonders in subduing nature and creating a world moulded to his own desires, a background for happy human living. In every city in Europe there are essentially the same conditions for people who are substantially the same. In reality Europe is to-day in normal times, practically a single society. Yet largely artificial national frontiers are made to signify collective hatreds, and only a few miles away from here the fields are permanently ruined, and the countryside is poisoned with corpses, and all the decent, thrifty little homes are smashed to dust, and the irreplaceable beauties of the cities are destroyed, and living, feeling men are killing one another on purpose.

The soldiers in the hospitals say to the nurses, "We don't know why we are fighting. We can't do anything to help it. Can't you women do something about it?"

And the belligerent countries say, "We are caught in this war and we can't stop. Can't you neutral nations do something about it?"

This is the question that we are trying to answer. Can we help and how? Think, think for yourselves and fit yourselves to some purpose. Get others to think, too.

And besides thinking we must feel genuinely and deeply, and then we shall not stop with thinking.

(Continued from page 1)

THE WELLESLEY AMBULANCE.

within a mile or two of the Alsace boundary.

The service of Section Z, which is the military designation of the section attached to the army of the Vosges—the seventh—is wholly the fetching of wounded from the evacuation hospitals in the recaptured province of Alsace to the Vail, head hospital center in France, over a picturesque and difficult pass. The American cars are parked with a twenty-five car section of French ambulances and under the authority of the French lieutenant commanding them. The drivers are subject to the same discipline as that governing the soldiers, eat the regular army ration that is issued daily, and are billetted on the townspeople.

Every morning at half-past six, three of our cars go over the pass and report for duty at the main evacuation hospital. This place is in a valley just behind the high summits commanding the valley of the Upper Rhine, where the fiercest fighting in the East has taken place and is still going on. The sound of artillery fighting echoes almost continuously from the guns on Hartmann Sisllerkopf, for which, as the papers have daily chronicled, the contest is unremitting—the French holding and the Germans attacking. The majority of our wounded come from this battle front. They are brought down on man and mule-back, the journey often taking a whole day. At the entrenched line, of course, they receive first-aid care and the attention of the battalion surgeons, but it is this early stage of their way to convalescence and the resulting uselessness or return to the front that is the most painful.

The cars are all capable of carrying three stretcher-cases and one seated beside the driver, or four seated, their capacity being about half that of the French ambulances. But the unvarying experience has been that the unique spring suspension and light body construction make our cars by far the most comfortable for the wounded of all the types in service.

In the month of duty here so far accomplished, the section has carried almost a thousand wounded, of whom the Wellesley ambulance has carried about one hundred and fifty-five, mostly chasseurs alpins, the merry-hearted fierce fighters from the Midi.

The daily routine includes an afternoon service of three cars to the same hospital. After a particularly vigorous action—especially on the offensive—our whole section may be rolling back and forth over the pass through the night. Usually this work is from another evacuation hospital to the north, established in a big German cotton-mill, where the wounded straggle in all night and wait their turns with the busy brown-bloused surgeons—all in one big storeroom lighted by acetylene flares.

The donors of the ambulance—if they needed further proof—would be quite satisfied of the high value of their gifts if they could once witness the unfailing courage and real gaiety under torture of these magnificent French soldiers. Every one of them has thought the question out for himself, and every one of them is sure that he, personally, is serving the cause of justice in a contest of civilization against barbarism. And the reasoning has not been based on assumed or hypothetical premises, but on the grimmest of horrible facts.

And when they are set down at the end of their hour in the American ambulances almost without exception they manage a cheerful expression of gratitude, the accumulation of which must mean much to you, the giver of the cars.

14 May, 1915. DALLAS D. L. MCGREW.

THE NEW SONG BOOK.

The sixth edition of the Wellesley Song Book, containing all the music of the fifth edition and the competition songs of this year, is out; price one dollar or one dollar and ten cents if sent by mail. A few copies will be specially bound in blue buckram and gilt, price one dollar and a quarter; or one dollar and thirty-five cents if sent by mail.

There are a few copies of the Supplement to the Song Book still to be had; these are ten cents or fifteen cents if sent by mail. Mail orders should be sent to Mr. H. C. Macdougall, Wellesley, Mass. Remit preferably by money order.

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The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes

Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It rests the feet, prevents friction, blisters, Corns and Bunions and makes walking or standing easy. **Don't go to the California Expositions** without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet and prevents swollen, hot feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. **Don't accept any substitute.**

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Correct Hoods for all Degrees, B. A., M. A., Ph.D., etc. Illustrated Bulletins, Samples, etc., on Request.

ALUMNÆ DEPARTMENT.

ENGAGEMENTS.

'07. Mae Osborn to Samuel Carothers, Princeton, 1906.

'14. Sarah A. Carpenter to Ernest Linton Jordan of Providence, R. I.

'14. Irene Cole to Paul H. Nehring of New York City.

'14. Ruth S. Adams to Lee Henry Traver, U. of P., 1913.

'14. Edith Sondrol to J. Sewall Naylor, Ames, 1911, of Hawarden, Saskatchewan, Canada.

'15. Electa Griffith, formerly of 1915, to Richard C. Hughes of Utica, N. Y.

'15. Mary Paine to Sydney D. Chamberlain of Springfield, Mass., Amherst, 1914.

MARRIAGES.

'01. Hamilton—Durstine. On June 9, 1915, in New York City, Florence S. Durstine to Dr. B. Wallace Hamilton of New York City.

'08. Davidson—Hollett. On June 10, 1915, in Evanston, Ill., Eloise Hollett to the Rev. Walter S. Davidson of Bath, N. Y.

'12. Currier—Lamprey. On June 12, 1915, at Medford, Mass., Helen Lamprey to Charles W. G. Currier of Newton.

'12. Paul—Paine. On June 5, 1915, at West Newton, Mass., Alice Paine to Charles H. Paul, Yale, 1912, of Seattle, Wash.

'13. Sanburn—Hale. On June 12, 1915, in Springfield, Mass., Marion Theda Hale to Justus Curtis Sanburn, Massachusetts Institute Technology, 1912.

'13. Soule—Devan. On June 19, 1915, at West Cornwall, Conn., Harriet B. Devan to George B. Soulé.

'13. Robinson—Rider. On June 11, 1915, in Kansas City, Mo., Marian Rider to Arthur G. Robinson.

'14. Dawson—Tyler. On June 1, 1915, at Athol, Mass., Mildred H. Tyler to Robert S. Dawson of New York City.

'14. Keith—Hayward. On June 1, 1915, at Brockton, Mass., Helen D. Hayward to Donald M. Keith.

'14. Baker—MacLure. On June 16, 1915, in Newton, Mass., Ruth MacLure to Hollis S. Baker, Michigan, 1910, of Allegan, Mich.

'15. Leathe—Cann. On June 14, 1915, in Somerville, Mass., Charlotte M. Cann, formerly of 1915, to Henry H. Leathe of Woburn.

BIRTHS.

'00. On May 7, 1915, in Brookline, Mass., a second daughter, Janet Brayman, to Mrs. H. Stanley Hyde (Edna Mason).

'06. On May 7, 1915, in Denver, Colo., a son, William Frederick, Jr., to Mrs. William F. Hayden (Caroline Dayton).

'06. On May 17, 1915, in Kansas City, Mo., a son, William Bridges, to Mrs. W. B. Thayer, Jr. (Mary Watkins).

'07. On May 25, 1915, in Philadelphia, a son, Albert Gordon, Jr., to Mrs. Albert G. Peterkin (Eleanor Fricke).

'09. On February 2, 1915, in Coshocton, Ohio, a son, Ernest Wilcox, to Mrs. Ernest M. Steele (Leala M. Wilcox).

'09. On June 5, 1915, a son to Mrs. Levi P. Smith (Julia S. Pease).

'10. On May 16, 1915, a son, Douglas Platt, Jr., to Mrs. Douglas P. Falconer (Margery A. Hoyt).

'13. On May 29, 1915, in Louisville, Ky., a son, Joseph Tracy, Jr., to Mrs. Joseph T. Rivers (Ethel Ruth Smith).

'98. On May 30, 1915, a third son, Edward Vose, to Mrs. Walter Vose Gulick (Eleanor Brooks).

DEATHS.

In April, 1915, in Exeter, N. H., the mother of Jennette A. Moulton, 1894.

On May 18, 1915, in Detroit, Mich., as the result of an automobile accident, Oren J. Anderson, husband of Helen Bulkley, 1910.

In West Roxbury, on June 12, 1915, the Rev. Perley B. Davis, father of Florence W. Davis, 1894.

DORA FREEMAN BEACH, 1880.

In Memoriam.

We of the Class of '80 knew Dora during our four College years, but, though feeling very old at twenty-one or twenty-two, we were incapable of appreciating her then, as we can now, after thirty-five years. As we look back now, it seems quite natural that, after three or four years' teaching in local schools, she should go into such a work as that of the Hampton Institute for the training of Negro and Indian young men and women for leadership of their people. Here she gave nineteen years of whole-hearted, devoted and able service. She built a cottage on the school-grounds, where she and her mother made their home a center of gracious hospitality and helpful influence. The classmate whose privilege it was to work with her and know her intimately during four of these years at Hampton, owes much to her loving friendship, and came to honor and almost reverence her for her beautiful Christian character and her rare power as a teacher and administrator. It is hard to think of Hampton without her, and only such a call as came to her in 1903 could have drawn her away from that work: the call to preside over the home of Dr. Beach, whom she had long known as pastor and friend. Those who were present at our 1905 reunion, remember Dr. and Mrs. Beach as one of the three bridal couples of whom we were so proud on that occasion. Of her life since then, her sister, Mrs. Alice Freeman Firman, says in a note to the class: "She has lived a remarkable life in Bangor, and I am so proud of her. The impressions she has left here, in the seminary, church, club and home life are so deep and so big." The Class of '80 loved her, and is proud of her too.

Marian Metcalf,
Caroline Soule Metcalf.

LUCY A. PLYMPTON.

To the Class of '99 the Class of 1900 extends its sincerest sympathy in the death of Lucy Plympton. We, too, claim her as our own, and feel deeply the personal loss. Though she did not identify herself actively with "1900," she did endear herself to us. We can understand your loss in our own.

The Class of "1900."

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

'01. Mrs. B. Wallace Hamilton (Florence S. Durstine), to 250 West 75th St., New York City. (After September 1.)

'07. Mrs. Albert G. Peterkin (Eleanor Fricke), to 30 Allen Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

'08. Mrs. Clarence Hancock (Emily Shonk), to 1532 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

'10. Mrs. O. J. Anderson (Helen Bulkley), to 7154 Euclid Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'12. Mrs. A. Harrison Ewing (Alice Bennett), to St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs, Colo. (For the summer.) Permanent address, Wrentham, Mass.

'14. Mrs. Robert L. Dawson (Mildred H. Tyler), to 423 West 120th St., New York City.

'13. Mrs. Justus C. Sanburn (Marion T. Hale), to 252 Fort Pleasant Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. W. V. Gulick (Eleanor Brooks), to care of Western Washington Hospital for Insane, Ft. Steilacoon, Wash.

FACULTY NOTES.

Dr. Laetitia M. Snow, Associate Professor of Botany, has been awarded the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship, which is in the gift of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. Dr. Snow will spend the summer at the University of Chicago, carrying on special work in Plant Ecology, and during her leave of absence (1915-16) will study in the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.

NEWS NOTES.

'85. Mrs. Cordenio A. Severance (Mary F. Harriman), recently returned from a trip to the Orient.

'90-'91—'92-'93. The Rev. John MacDowell, husband of Minnie M. Fowler, enters shortly upon his new charge, the Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore.

Sp. '91-'92. Grace E. Mix is supervisor of the Kindergarten Department in the State Normal School, Farmville, Va.

Sp. '91-'93. Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince has accepted a position with the National Retail Dry Goods Association of New York, giving up her work in the Boston High Schools as head of the courses in practical salesmanship, though she will still retain the training school for teachers in Boston.

'92. Edith G. Long is now secretary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, with headquarters at 136 Fifth Ave., New York.

'92-'93. Mrs. Mary Thayer Quimby has recently been elected a director of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club.

'94. Stella M. Osgood received her M. A. degree from Boston University this June.

'94. Isabella Campbell has been making a tour round the world, and reached Italy in May. She had intended to stay in that country until September.

'94. Alice T. Perry Wood has accepted the position of Fellow and Professor of English in the Connecticut College for Women, to be opened in New London, next fall. Miss Wood leaves Vassar College, where she has been Assistant Professor in the Department of English.

'99. Elizabeth F. Bennett has accepted a position as secretary to Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes, writer and lecturer on Natural History. Mr. Baynes also supervises the manufacture of the famous "Berlepsch" Nest Boxes and other devices for attracting wild birds to woodland, farm and garden. After June 15, Miss Bennett may be addressed at Meriden, N. H.

'00. Mrs. Marcus W. Stoner (Bertha Smith) is president of the Woman's Club of Sewickley Valley, an organization of over three hundred members.

'02. Ethel Putney received the M.A. degree from Columbia, this June, and also the diploma from Teachers' College.

'05. Blanche Wenner is spending the summer in California. She will be in San Francisco through July, and later in Los Angeles, and in San Diego, where she will be the guest of Elizabeth Marston.

'06. Mary A. Patchen received the M.A. degree from Columbia, this June.

'08. Gertrude Carman Bussey has just received her Ph.D. at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The subject of her thesis is Typical Recent Conceptions of Freedom. Miss Bussey has just been appointed instructor in philosophy at Goucher College, Baltimore.

'09. Marion D. Savage has been appointed instructor in the Economics Department at Wellesley for the year 1915-16.

'09. Eleanor L. Cox has been studying in Berlin this last year.

'10. Josephine N. Curtis (M.A., 1912), received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell, this June.

'10. Louise D. Larimore, M.A., Columbia, 1911, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, this June.

'10. Gertrude Bramlett Richards, M.A., 1911, receives her Ph.D. degree in History from Cornell University on June 16. Her thesis is a life of the younger Pico della Mirandola.

'12. Eleanor H. Bailey is to teach English in Drew Seminary, Carmel, N. Y., next year.

'12. Dorothy Applegate is working on a text-book for Mrs. Prince's School of Salesmanship, and expects to have it ready for publication in the fall.

'12. Stella Obst is secretary to one of the firm of Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, of Boston.

'12. At the wedding of Alice Paine to Charles H. Paul, her sister, Mary Paine, 1915, was maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids were Dorothy Summy, Gwenydd Weller, Carol Williams, Helen Cross, Louise Walworth and Katherine Bingham, all of 1912, and Ruth Hypes, 1913.

'12. At the wedding of Helen Lamprey to Charles M. G. Currier, Laura Draper and Dorothy Bowden were among the bridesmaids.

'12. Carol S. Williams received the M. A. degree from Columbia, this June.

'12. Belle Ranney is to be principal of the High School at Perham, Minn., next year.

'13. Mabel E. Winslow is assistant magazine editor of the Washington, D. C., Times.

'14. At the wedding of Helen Hayward to Donald M. Kent, Hazel Cooper was maid of honor and Grace L. Perry and Ethel Perry, 1912, Jessie Averill, 1916, and Mary Bullock were bridesmaids.

'15. Margaret D. Griffin has been elected assistant to Melville E. Chase, supervisor of Music in the Malden, Mass., schools.

THE CLASS OF '96.

The Class of 1896 held its nineteenth annual luncheon Saturday, June 5th, in Newton, at the home of a member, Clara A. Sizer (Mrs. Robert G. Howard). The fifteen who were present listened to greetings from absent classmates and made tentative plans for the Twentieth Reunion, next June.

ETHEL L. HOWARD,
See'y pro tem.

WELLESLEY VISITORS TO THE WEST THIS SUMMER.

The Utah Wellesley Club sends word that lists of the club members, with addresses, will be at the desks of the Hotels Newhouse and Utah in Salt Lake City, and the club members will be glad to extend any courtesies in their power to members of the Faculty, Alumnæ and students, who may be passing through.

From Mrs. Brookings, of the Central California Wellesley Club, come the following items of interest in regard to the Exposition:

The Federal Children's Bureau Conference on children has drawn crowds right along, and been interesting and helpful. A report is given each mother which shows how the child measures in comparison with the average, and suggestions for treatment, which can be followed out with one's own doctor. The A. C. A. have taken charge of the certified milk demonstration in connection with it.

In Theatre I. in the same building, story telling hours are held several afternoons a week. These are illustrated with colored slides, and have held grown ups as well as children rapt.

The Oakland Play Ground Association gives a demonstration of home-made toys in the making.

In the Agricultural Building the Government Agricultural Department has an exhibit of infant foods and remedies and their analysis, also a model of a model dairy. A similar dairy but real—is to be seen in the livestock exhibit, and is well worth a visit.

Madame Montessori is on the coast,—at present in San Diego,—where her school is expected to extend through July. From August first to October first, if present plans carry, she will have a demonstration school at the Exposition here.

. . . . . .

The club expects to have monthly teas through the Exposition period to give visiting Wellesley women and its members a chance to meet. Notice of these and the place will be found in the registration books at the Massachusetts Building and the Y. W. C. A.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A Wellesley graduate, 1903, recently compelled to assume support of herself and two children, with small capital to invest, desires suggestions as to business opportunities—temporary or permanent. Besides her college training, she has the resource of an excellent cook. She would consider tea-room, boarding-house, teaching, educational work, etc. Address Box 33, Brookfield, Mass.

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¶ Hundreds of dainty Summer Frocks, including the most desirable cotton materials, perfect in make and fit and introducing all the newest style ideas.

¶ Voiles in flowered, figured, striped and coin spot effects; white lingerie, woven stripe, French linen and many other light and fluffy materials.

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An excellent article to sell, during the summer, on commission or otherwise.

We should like to hear from students interested in either buying or selling this article

P. P. P. COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

Alumnae Please Read this Notice

Because of the difficulty in obtaining books this summer, from abroad, the German Department will be grateful to former students who will sell to the College Bookstore any of the books listed below.

GOETHE: Faust, vol. 13, Jubilee edition
SCHILLER: Briefe, vol. 12 and 13, Kuhnemann edition
BEHAGHEL: Die Deutsche Sprache.

ADDRESS

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